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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devotedto the interests of Arizona Territory.

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P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes.

* * * *

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents invested, at five per centum per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty June five, 1854, $11 062.89.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, 1795, $500.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per articles treaty twenty-first August, 1805. $250.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles of treaty of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, $350.

MOLELS.

For pay of teachers of manuel labor schools for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, $2,000.

MIXED SHOSHONES, BANNOCKS, AND SHEEP EATERS.

For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, providing employes, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement, $25,000.

NAVAJOES.

For second of ten instalments for such articles of clothing or raw material in lieu thereof for eight thousand Navajoe Indians, not exceeding five dollars per Indian, as per eighth article treaty of June first, 1868, $40,000,

For second of three instalments for seeds and agricultural implements for fourteen hundred families, at the rate of five dollars per family, as per seventh article of same treaty, $35,000.

For first of ten instalments to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars to each person who engages in farming of mechanical pursuits, as per eighth article of the same treaty, $14,009.

For insurance and transportation of goods, $20,000.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the subsistence of the Navajoe Indians in New Mexico, for the year ending June thirty, 1870, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $75,000.

NEZ PERCES INDIANS.

For first of five instalments of third series for beneficial purposes, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of June 11, 1855, $6000

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings and for providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh of June, 1855, $500.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty 11th June 1855, $3,200.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, per fifth article treaty 11th of June 1855, $10,000

For eleventh of twenty instalments for pay of physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh of June, 1855, $1,400.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings of the various employes, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, 1855, $300.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, 1855, $500,

For fifth of sixteen instalments for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools are boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, $3,000.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June nine, 1863, one thousand dollars.

For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, $6,700.

For repairs of houses, mills, and tools, and necessary materials. $3 500.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For sixteenth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per 4th article treaty twenty-sixth December, 1854, one thousand dollars

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician who shall furnish medicine to the sick, carpenter, and farmer, per tenth article treaty 26th December, 1854, $6,700.

For sixteenth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor, in conformity with the tenth article of the treaty of December 26th, 1854, $1,500

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

For second of thirty instalments for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10th 1868, $15,000.

For second of ten instalments, to be expended by the secretary of the Interior, ten dollars for each Indian roaming, eighteen hundred souls, in the purchase of such articles as from time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per same treaty, $18.000.

For second of four instalments, as per same treaty, 18,000.

For second of four instalments, as per same treaty to furnish said Indians flour and meat, $66,576.

For pay of physicians, teacher, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, farmer, and engineer, $7-700.

For second of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of the tribe who in the judgment of the agent may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year, five hundred dollars.

For insurance and transportation of goods, $6,000.

OMAHAS.

For the third of fifteen instalments of this amount, being third series in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty 16th March, 1854, $20,000.

For fifth of ten instalments for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty March 16th, 1854, and third article treaty 6th March, 1865, $300.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of one engineer $1200.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of one miller $900.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of one farmer $900.

For fifth of ten instalment for pay of blacksmith $900.

For third of ten instalments for support of blacksmith shop and supplying tools for the same. $300.

For insurance, transportation, and cost of delivery of annuities to the Omahas, $500;

OSAGES.

For interest on $69,120, at five per centum per annum being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for educational purposes, $3,456.

For interest on $300,000 at five per centum per annum, to be paid semi annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty September 29, 1865, $15,000.

For transportation of goods, provisions, and so forth, purchased for the Great and Little Osage Indians, or so much thereof as may be necessary, $1,500.

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For third of four equal annual instalments in coin of the sum of $206,000, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of $306,000 to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per third article treaty July thirty-first, 1856, $51,500.

For interest on fifty-one thousands five hundred dollars, at five per centum, being the balance of two hundred and six thousand dollars for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, two thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For third of fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty March 15th, 1854, $9,000.

PAWNEES.

For perpetual annuity, at least one half of which to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article treaty September 24, 1857, $30 000.

For support of manual labor schools, per third article treaty September 24th, 1867, $5,000.

For transportation and insurance, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities for the pawnees $2,000.

For pay of one farmer, two blacksmiths and two apprentices one miller and apprentice, one engineer, and two teachers, $5,780.

For the purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, $1,200.

For repair of grist and saw mills, $300,

PONCAS.

For this amount, to be expended in such goods provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, 17,500.

POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty August 3d, 1795, $72,477.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-nine cents,

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eigeteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-three cents.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-four cents.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twentyninth July, eghteen hundred and twenty-nine, eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-three cents.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one hundred dollars: Provided, That satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Secretary of the Interior that the chief or chiefs provided for by said articles are still living.

For educational purposes, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-three cents.

For permanent provisions for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twentyninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand and forty-two dollars and ninety-four cents.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and seventeen dollars and nine cents.

For interest on four hundred and sixty-six thousand and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents, at five per centum, in conformity with seventh article treaty of June, fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twenty-three hundred and one dollars and thirty-seven cents.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTE INDIANS.

For the first of five instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the first series) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty first July eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand one hundred dollars.

RIVER CROWS.

For this amount, to be expended for such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President from time to time may determine including insurance and transportation thereof; in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and suport of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

ROGUE RIVERS.

For first of five instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per 3d, article treaty September 10th, 1853, $3,000.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on $800,000, at five per centum, per second article treaty October 11th, 1842, $40,000.

For second of five instalments for support of a physician and purchase of medicines, 1,400.

For second of five instalments for supplying said tribes with tobacco and salt, $350.

For survey of the reservation of the Sac and Fox Indians of Mississipi, three thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty, October 21, 1837, $7,870,

SEMINOLES.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eight article treaty seven August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, (they having joined their brethren west,) per eighth article treaty seventh August eighteen hundred and fifty-six twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest of fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually for the support of schools," as per third article treaty of March twenty-first eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, "to be paid annually," for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty first eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty September 29th 1817, $500.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty September 17th 1818, $500.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools iron and steel, to be applied as stipulated in seventh article treaty of February 23, 1867, $1,060.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, $600.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February 19th, 1831, $6,000.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on $75,000, at five per centum, per act June 27th, 1846, $3,750.

For interest at five per centum, on $43,050 transferred from Ontario bank to the United States treasury, per act of June 27th, 1846 $2,152.50.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty September 17th, 1818, $1,000

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools iron and steel, 1,060.

SENECAS, MIXED SENECAS AND SHAWNEES, QUAPAWS, CONFEDERATED PEORIAS KASKASKIAS, WEAS AND PIANKESHAWS, OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BOEUF, AND CERTAIN WYANDOTTES.

For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement,

For the amount required to defray the expenses of the examination and report of sales of land assigned and patented to incompetent Wyandottes, under the treaty of 1855, as required by the fifteenth article, $1,500.

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill the provisions of the twelfth article of the treaty with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws, ninety thousand dollars, to be paid personally, to each claimant, or his heir, according to tribal usage, prorata on the awards, as set forth in report of commissioners dated April 25, 1869, excluding therefrom the claim (number one hundred and sixty-four) of Deskarne for $12,531.75, which hereby rejected

For this amount, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty concluded with the confederated bands of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, on 23d day of February, 1867, which contemplates the withdrawal from said confederation of such of its members as may elect to become citizens of the United States, and the payment to such withdrawing members their proportion of the common fund of said *of said* confederation, 30,522 6, for the purpose of paying fifty-five members who have signified their intention and taken the necessary steps required for such withdrawal, which sum shall be deducted from the money credits of such confederated bands And the secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make an equitable and just division of all stocks held by the United States in trust for said confederated band between those who have elected to become citizens and those who retain their tribal relation, and sell the portion awarded to the citizen part of said bands; and both which sum shall be applied by said Secretary in satisfying the claims of such members of said confederate bands as have thus signified their desire to become citizens, as stipulated and provided in said treaty.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per 4th article treaty August 3d, 1795, and third article treaty tenth May 10th, 1854 $1,000.

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes per fourth article treaty September 29th 1817, and third article treaty May 10th, 1854, $2,000.

For interest, at five per centum, on $40,000 for educational purposes, per third article treaty May 10th, 1854, $2,000.

SHOSHONES.

WESTERN BANDS.

For seventh of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October first eighteen hundred and sixty-three five thousand dollars.

EASTERN BANDS.

For seventh of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, per fifth article treaty July 2d, 1863, $10,000.

NORTHWESTERN BANDS.

For seventh of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable either as hunters or herdsmen, per third article treaty July 30th, 1853, 5,000.

GOSHIP BAND.

For seventh of twenty instalments, to be expended, under direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles including cattle for herding or other purposes, as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen, $1,000.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

For surveying or running the external lines of the reservation to be set apart for the Shoshones, as per second article of the treaty of July 3, 1868, $3,600.

For erection of warehouse for storing goods, residence for physician, agency building, five buildings, for carpenter, former blacksmith miller, and engineer (cost not exceeding $2,000 each) school house mission building, erection of steam circular saw mill, with grist mill and shingle machine attached, per same treaty, $27,500.

For surveying the reservation selected by Indians for farming purposes, $2,100,

For purchase of seed to be furnished heads of families who desire to commence farming, as per eighth article same treaty, 10,000.

For first of thirty instalments to purchase eight hundred and thirty-three suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel hose, calico, and domestics, for eight hundred and thirty-three females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for eight hundred and thirty-four boys and girls, as per ninth article same treaty, $22,779.

BANNOCKS.

For first of thirty instalments to purchase five hundred suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for three hundred females over the age of twelve years, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for three hundred boys and girls, $10,775,

For first of ten instalments for the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for eighteen hundred persons roaming, and six hundred persons engaged in agriculture, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, six thousand eight hundred dollars

For first of three instalments, to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, five hundred dollars.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 7,..... .....1871.

1871.

"Another year has passed and gone;
Another now is born;"—

and the infant child of Old Father Time, smiling in happy anticipation, looks down with sympathy upon the grave of fifty-eight centuries.

To Arizonans the new year comes freighted with uncertainties. Projects of incalculable importance to the whole people stand trembling in the scale of destiny, only awaiting the touch that must, ere long, lend the superior gravity to pursuit or to abandonment. Chief among these projects are the subjugation of the Apache Indians and the construction of a railroad across the continent on the thirty-second parallel. To the former we look as to an issue no longer environed by serious obstacles or reasonable doubts—as to a conclusion which, however juuicious, is not beyond the reach of caprice that may yet accomplish its invalidation.

The latter is a question the issue of which will depend upon the superior resources of its advocates or opponents. Our railroad arrayed capital and political influence; and the present Congress, which has already, twice, proven itself in sympathy with the project, may not be swayed by unworthy considerations, the chances seem vastly in favor of the passage of a bill at the present session, authorizing the construction of this road, and which will thereafter, at once, place Arizona on equality with her northern and eastern neighbors.

Among the minor projects the new year promises to mature, the development of a few of our principal mines is of first importance. The new owners of the Apache Pass gold mine are negotiating the purchase of machinery in the East, and already their representatives are en route from San Francisco to Tucson whence they will proceed to the mine and set about the work of repairing and refitting the machinery already there

Companies interested at the Bauro mines promise to set about the work of development, in good earnest, in the course of a few months. One of these, a company organized at San Francisco and consisting of capitalists of the city, has already purchased machinery which is now, according to reliable information, on the way from New York to San Francisco, if, indeed, it has not already arrived at the latter city, and which will be erected on the Gila river at a point to which the rock to be reduced will be conveyed by a railroad from the mine.

The new year is destined to witness the success or failure of these and many other projected enterprises, and will therefore constitute an important epoch in the history of Arizona. Should the pending issues result favorably, what a contrast to the Arizona of 1870 will be the Arizona of 1072! The Apache ridden, isolated, undeveloped home of a few thousand pioneers will have become the home of peaceful industry, progress and prosperity, the hope of the emigrant as he sails from trans-Atlantic shores, and the happy realization of the ambitious dreams of "Young America" to day reposing in transient luxury beneath the parental roof of many an eastern home.

We see by a notice in the Denver *Herald* that Arizona's carpet-bagger arrived at that city on his way to Washington. The notice is of course from Mac's own pen, and hence flatters to extravagance the most unprincipled, corrupt and contemptible little wretch that ever disgraced the human mould.

LET US HAVE JUSTICE.

In another column we publish the particulars of a slight unpleasantness that took place at the dining hall Mr. Alling. The course pursued by the Justice in his examination and decision upon the case is generally and justly condemned The intruder, who comes for the purpose of raising a disturbance, is kicked out by the proprietor. The man who thus asserts his right to rule in his own house, is arraigned before the Justice, and, because the real offender happens to be a man who has not the wherewithal to pay costs, is fined. Is this law? Is it justic? No! In a law-abiding community it is an act more prejudicial than robbery. If a man may not defend himself against ruffians, even in his own house, let the fact be proclaimed, that people may seek security elsewhere; and if the acquisition of gain, instead of the dispensation of justice be the object of officers of law, then let us support such men by contribution and relieve them of that trust which it is the province to abuse.

Señor Ruez, the Cuban ambassador at Washington, has been indicted for breach of the neutrality laws, and held over in $10,000 bail. Subsequent to his arrest he was interviewed by a representative of the Herald, and, in the language of the reporter as to laws, very justly and forcibly condemned the discriminations of the American Government toward the cause of Cuban liberty:

Senor Ruez says, while he is willing to suffer at the hands of Spain such woes all the punishment and torture she can to man who struggles for liberty, he feels more peculiarly condemned by the United States than by Spain, from whom he and all his associates have come to this country, [illegible] the cause of liberty. America, he says, is but the question of an hour, to-day, and why the American government, through their agents and officials, should go out of their way to throttle the fresh breathings of Cubans determined to be free, is beyond his comprehension.

A Washington dispatch dated December 15, says:

The Senate Committee considered to-day the resolution of October, authorizing the President to suspend our relations with the Dominion of Canada. It was agreed upon and subsequently reported to the Senate.

Well, what is to follow?

We have received Marion's "Notes of a Travel Through Arizona" a pamphlet of 16 pages, giving an interesting account of a journey from Prescott, through the wonders of the Walnut Mountains, and back again by way of northern Arizona. It is a spicy production and will be read with much interest by the thousands anxious to learn something of frontier life. Although a high price, $1 of any man's money, yet for this amount two copies may be obtained by addressing C. Marion, Prescott, A. T.

The News.

Berlin dates of the 24th state that the uncertainty of the fate of Paris is the topic of conversation, and the demand for a speedy bombardment is clamorous. The belief prevails that the bombardment has been postponed by the influence of the Queen of England. Official dispatches say it is rather owing to the difficulty in investing the city effectually, the Prussian batteries being incomplete and lacking ammunition.

Berlin, Dec. 25.—King William telegraphs to Queen Augusta that Gen. Manteuffel won a victory on the 23d near Amiens, taking 1,000 prisoners and commenced to pursue the French in the direction of Arras to day.

London, December 28.—Favre herbe announces that owing to the intense cold, he will camp his troops near Arras, awaiting the moment for the prosecution of his movements.

The Prussians cannonaded St. Omalais, then entered the place, and committed disorders.

Chausey sent a protest to the Prussians, and issued an order, to-day to his troops, saying he had warned the Prussians against such horrible actions, committed against unarmed places and people, who had been humane to the Prussian sick and wounded.

London, Dec. 29.—The French army of the North left Arras, retreated to Vietrey, and falling back on strongholds.

It is said that the Crown Prince of Saxony has been sent to Amiens to assist Manteuffel.

The Germans are near Cabrai.

Fifteen French iron clads are in Cherbourg harbor.

Dijon was evacuated at approach of the French. The French claim the battle of Port Foyells as a success of the army of the North.

The Germans assaulted Belford twice, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Prusians evacuated the left bank of the Seine.

A large force is at Yuctot Roumania. The Government declares independence, and repudiates the treaty of 1854.

Madrid, December 29.—Last night as Gen. Prim was leaving the Cortes, eight shots were fired at his carriage by a band in the street. Prim was wounded in three places in the left arm and right hand. No arrests

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JANUARY 7 .....1871.

LOCAL MATTERS.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER:—Oriolo Estrada, a Mexican who recently arrived in town, was shot and killed by constable John Miller, on Tuesday. Estrada, it appears, attempted to kill a woman at Camp McDowell, a short time since, but failing to accomplish his purpose, notwithstanding he inflicted several dangerous wounds upon the person of his intended victim, fled from that neighborhood. The officers of the law here were duly apprized of the occurrence, and on Tuesday the offender was arrested by constable Miller who says, that while conducting his prisoner to the jail, the latter requested permission to proceed first to his room, ostensibly for the purpose of procuring a blanket; that permission was granted him, and they proceeded together to the room; that upon entering, the prisoner seized a gun and tried to shoot him (Miller), and failing to accomplish his object was shot while attempting to escape.

The New Year celebration on Sunday, was quite an august affair. The forenoon was generally spent in recuperating energies somewhat impaired after a night of joyous dissipation, and early in the afternoon, the inhabitants, of every shade of of color, proceeded to the race course to see the races. Three tidy jockeys soon climbed to the backs of as many gaunt, well-groomed horses, and started off on a dead run. The only remarkable feature of the race was that all three horses didn't win the pot; but they didn't; for a long-legged brute belonging to Saml. McClohey carried off the whole prize. $100 in greenbacks.

The balls on New Year's Eve were largely attended. The senoritas were handsome, the wines excellent, the halls brilliant and beautiful and the supper "splendifferous."

A WEDDING:—The marriage of Mr. S. Johnson to Mrs. Criselda Hardenburg, widow of the late Charles H. of this town, was consummated on Tuesday evening, at the bride's residence, by the Very Reverend Dr. C. H Meyers, Justice of the Peace. It was not the intention of the bridegroom to celebrate this important incident in his life, by the festivities usual on such occasions; but, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, the bridal party with numerous invited guests adjourned to an ample hall where music was procured and a dance began. Everything went on merrily until a discarded lover of the bride became heated by wine and exercise, about which time, unfortunately the bride was taken suddenly ill. The bridegroom, like a true man, was profuse with sympathy for his wife, and lavished upon her every care that an anxious mind could suggest—she returning the tenderness by unmistakable indications of mutual affection. The jovial "gallant" and "cornwell" to the spirits of the discarded candidate for he had no longer fear, and he lifted forth the sympathy, tempered by the bitterness of his heart. Steeling with sympathy, he gradually waxed affectionate, then warm, then demonstrative, then passionate, then angry, then turbulent. The sheriff was brought, but it was no use; he would remain, would take care of her himself and stick by her till she was dead. But she didn't die; so he departed reluctantly for his home about an hour before day break; and as he could not take with him the woman of his choice, he just bundled up a few of her dresses and some linen and took them along. A few blocks distant from the spot at which his hopes lay shattered on a bridal couch, he deposited his bundle upon the earth, and, with a revolver couched at his side, kept guard over it until day. He then toddled away, leaving this last vestige of the false, fair one to its fate.

The United States Patent Laws, with instructions how to obtain Patents, is the title of a work of 112 pages sent us by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row New York. It is a book really worth having, and can be had free by all who will send their names to the above address.

A report to the effect that the military supply depot at Tucson is about to be removed to Fort Yuma, has been going the rounds for the past week, and, of course, has created considerable uneasiness among traders and speculators. This is not a mere, empty rumor, as it is easily traceable to competent authority.

The members elected to the Sixth Legislature are gradually flocking in from their several counties. In addition to Messrs. Carter and Alsap, whose arrival we noticed last week, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Mercer, also from Yavapai, have arrived. The legislature will convene on Wednesday.

MR. COSGROVE, of the Rio Grande mail route, ran the gauntlet again without receiving a scratch, arriving with his mail coach on Monday.

EVIDENTLY A DISAPPOINTMENT:—At a saloon, on Monday evening, as we sat looking over a late pictorial, the following conversation was held by two rather interesting individuals who occupied seats in the same apartment:

First Party—"B., did you attend the ball on New Year's Eve?"

Second Party—"Ya-s, I was there—pretty nice affair."

First Party—"Came near ending in a row, no?"

Second Party—"Ya-s, but the disturbance wasn't where we expected it."

First party—"How? Did you look for a row then?"

Second Party—"Well, 'twas this way: The editor of the Citizen was there, and shortly afterward the ARIZONAN man dropped in. We knew they hadn't met yet so we prevailed on that gas pipe lawyer who flits around here in a long-tailed blue, to introduce them—to make them acquainted. We all looked for a collision, of course. Well, they were introduced; and what do you think? Instead of coming up to the scratch and having a few square knocks down, like honest men would, they bowed, shook hands, laughed at our disappointment, and went off like two thieves, to take a drink. I must say I never felt more disgusted in my whole life."

A colored man stepped into the dining hall of Mr. Alling, last week, and placing himself in a fighting attitude, wished to know why Mr A. dared to speak disparagingly of his honesty. Mr. A., very justly surprised at this piece of audacity, promptly "booted" the fellow into the street for which act he was arraigned before C. H. Meyers and fined $15. Elsewhere we have given *our* decision upon this affair.

The administration of our local affairs for 1871 has opened in a manner that we cannot conscientiously pronounce auspicious. The shooting and killing of a prisoner, on the third inst., by J. Miller who assumed the duties of his office as constable, on the first, is a rather severe lesson at starting, however justifiable the act

J. F. Bennet & Co.—S. O. M. & Express Co., are now running a 2-horse vehicle three times a week from

TUCSON

TO

THE BURRO MINES

Where they connect with Coaches from all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, and the Eastern States.

Particular attention given to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Office at Lesinsky & Co's Store.

Tucson, Jan. 3, 1870. tf.

J. R. O. S. ELDER

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

North Side, Court-House Plaza,

TUCSON.

THOS. P. DUFFIELD.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Office in Warner's Building

TUCSON, A. T.

ERNEST A. ERLANDSON,

General Importing, Shipping and Commission

MERCHANT,

Consignments solicited.

Orders for the purchase and shipment of California produce, Grain, Wheat, Flour, etc., solicited, will receive prompt and faithful attention, and will be filled at the ruling market prices.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal Commercial cities of Europe and America.

Office: Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON A. T.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best brand of liquors and cigars.

THE STEVENS'

HOUSE!

MAIN STREET,

TUCSON, A. T.

A FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL,

OFFERING

Every Accommodation

TO

TRAVELLERS

OR

ANY OTHER MAN.

The building is the same heretofore known as

"THE HODGES HOUSE,"

and recently advertised as

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

BEDROOMS

of every size from the dimensions of an ordinary

CHICKEN-COOP

to those of a

CORRAL!—

Neatly furnished, warmed and ventilated always ready to receive customers.

Baths

Furnished without extra charge; the party wishing this peculiar accommodation having unrestricted permission to use ad lib atum the stream of water which courses through the yard.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with detached fragments of all esculent birds and beasts known to field, forest and flood in Arizona—frogs excepted.

Notice!

All Persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a certain Promissory Note for one thousand five hundred dollars, given by me to Simon R. Chambers, dated April 7th, 1870, and payable on the first of January 1871, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud.

S. W. CHAMBERS,

Tucson, May 5, 1870. tf30.

BANK OF SAN DIEGO!

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Currency, Government Vouchers, Gold Dust and Exchange bought.

DRAFTS

On San Francisco and Eastern cities sold. Money loaned—Interest paid on time deposits. s10m3

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR STORE.

BY

J. GOLDTREE,

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T

Dealer in Wines & Liquors.

Has just received from San Francisco a large assortment of Wines and Liquors consisting of.

C. D. Whisky	Fine Hennessy Brandy
A. A. A. "	" French Cognac "
O. K. B. "	" Peach "
Old Rye "	Holland & Old Tom gin.
Bourbon "	

WINES.

Champagne, Claret, Port Sherry, Angelica—also Plying card and the best brands of cigars

INDEPENDENT

BUTCHER SHOP.

DOSS BUILDING

South of Hodge's Saloon.

Mutton, Pork, Head-Cheese and Sausage always on hand.

HENRY GLASSMAN.

Oct. 15 tf.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

STAGE COMPANY

THE undersigned are running a 4-horse Passenger Coach from Tucson, By way of the Burro Silver Mines to La Mesilla, New Mexico—Connecting at La Mesilla with coaches for all parts of New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua and the Eastern States.

Particular attention paid to Express Matter and comfort of passengers.

DAVIS & COSGROV

Proprietors,

Free! Freee!!

The best institution ever opened to the public in Arizona is the

STEVENS HOUSE

Lunches

FREE

AT THE BAR.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS AND OTHER TRIBES IN IDAHO AND SOUTHEASTERN OREGON.

For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions or other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural pursuits, in providing employes, educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said indians; and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, forty thousand dollars.

SISSETON, WAHPETON, MEDAWAKANTON, AND WAPAKOOTA SIOUX.

For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including insurance and transportation thereof; in instructing in agricultural pursuits, providing employees and educating children, procuring medicines and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, infirm, and sick, for the helpless orphans of said Indians; and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement $50,000.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles. per sixth article treaty 17th November, 1794, $4,500.

SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

For erection of warehouse or store-room, as per fourth article treaty of 29th of April, 1868, $2500.

For erection of an agency building for residence of the agent $3000.

For erection of a residence for a physician $3000.

For erection of five buildings for farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost $2,000, $10,000.

For erection of a school house or mission building, $5,000.

For purchase of seeds and agricultural implements to be furnished the heads of families in lodges, six hundred, who desire to commence farming, as per eighth article treaty April 29th, 1868, 60,000.

For first of thirty instalments to purchase five thousand suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, the flannel, hose, calico, and domestics required for five thousand females over twelve years of age, and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be required to make suits for five thousand boys and girls, as per tenth article of treaty of April twenty-ninth, 1868, one hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For first of thirty instalments to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, for eleven thousand four hundred persons roaming, and three thousand six hundred engaged in agriculture, per same article $186,000.

For purchase of 5,000,470 pounds of beef, and the same quantity of flour, per same article, $985,500.

For purchase of one American cow and one pair of American oxen for each lodge or family that commences farming, six hundred lodges per same article, $126,000.

For pay of one physician, five teachers, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, one farmer and one blacksmith, per thirteenth article same treaty, $10,400.

For first of three instalments to be expended in presents for the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops, as per fourteenth article same treaty, $360.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivering goods to be purchased for the different bands of Sioux Indians, under treaty of April 29th, 1868, $40,000.

For payment of outstanding indebtedness on account of outstanding indebtedness in the Sioux Indian district in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, under the supervision of General W. S. Harney, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SISSETOF, AND WAHPETON, AND SANTER SIOUX OF LAKE TRAVERSE AND DEVIL'S LAKE.

For this amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, or other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, fifty thousand dollars

S'KLALLAMS.

For first of five instalments on sixty thousand dollars, (being the fifth series,) under the direction of the President, per fifth article, treaty twenty sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-six October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, per treaty June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

TABEGUACHE BAND OF UTAH INDIANS.

For the seventh of ten instalments of the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and Senate amendment of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For the seventh of ten instalments, per eighth article o said treaty, for the purchase of provisions, onder the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel and tools necessary for blacksmith's shop, as per tenth article of said treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of blacksmith and assistant, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods provisions, and stock, as per same article of same treaty, three thousand dollars.

TABEGUACHE, MUACHE, CAPOTE, WEEMINUCHE, YAMPA, GRAND RIVER, AND UINTAH BAND OF UTES.

For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and one blacksmith, as per fifteenth article treaty of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

(Continued.)

Notice!

I have this day appointed D. H. STICKNY my lawful Agent, to attend to all business connected with the SANTA RITA SAW-MILL, in my place and stead. Any arrangements made by the said D. H. STICKNY will meet with the approbation of the undersigned,

T. M. YERKES.

April 1 1870. a20tf.

CASH STORE!

—o—

I. GOLDBERG, Tucson. P. DRACHMAN, San Francisco.

GOLDBERG & DRACHMAN.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts. TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descripti o of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whiskey** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF. Tucson. T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS &CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage

A. L. ZECKENDOR

Tucson, A. T. & April 1, 1869

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grat, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All ust and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY. President Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct. 14, '67.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's, 60 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD, & C°

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

— :o: —

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

January 22, 1870.

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first c liquors and cigars.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

tf A. GLEVIN & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YOR

WE would respectfully announce to the peo ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a l and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHAND GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO W and VINEGAR. which we offer for sale at lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY & Co.

East side Main street, Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69,